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Insurance!

PHENIX
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF BROOKLYN.

Cash Assets \$2,000,000

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
INSURANCE COMPANY,
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That Valuable Dock
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Formerly occupied by Great Eastern Railroad Company, being
900 feet front,

With Side Track from Chicago & Alton Railroad,

TO RENT
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Apply to

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OFFICES
TO RENT, IN MAJOR BLOCK.

Two of the finest Basement Offices

in the city. One 22x16 feet, and one 8x10 feet. Splendid vaults, steam-heating, and every convenience. Will rent very low. Also, a few choice offices on the other floors.

Apply to

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First-Class Offices in Washington Block, Southwest Corner of Washington-st. and Fifth-st.

One Banking Office, with separate entrance on same. Also, the corner basement, which is in every respect one of the finest offices in the city. Apply to

JOHN F. OLINGER,

Southwest corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT.

The fine double-lighted front door and alter-

GALLUP & PEABODY,

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LUMBER OR COAL DOCK

TO RENT. 250 feet front on Twelfth, running back to the Empire Slip, with railroads connections, near Dearborn-st. Apply to

M. PETRIE,

163 Washington-st, Basement.

TEAS.

We write an examination of our choice new TEAS, and are now receiving in large quantities, and will sell at retail or wholesale at the lowest figure possible.

HONG KONG TEA CO.

1 and 2 North Clark-st.

1 and 15 South Halsted-st.

HOTEL.

OCONOMOWOC, The beautiful summer retreat; the prettiest lakes in the world, and the health drives in the country.

WOODLAND

New open for summer visitors. The most delightful

and clean, comfortable beds. A spring of pure water, better than either a Geyser or a Silvertop.

Apply to

D. W. SMITH,

Oconomowoc, Wis.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. C. WATTS & CO.,

21 Brown's Building, Liverpool,

Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund, etc., all en-

joying the confidence of the public.

Advanced sums on consignments,

and credit extended by our friends, Messrs. Fox & Pease, No. 15 William-st.

AND HARNESS CO., Auctioneers.

DINT SALE, by J. IRELAND

ENBERGER,

Saddle Horses, Mares,

Thoroughbred Colts,

Do. Mares,

6 miles from Louisville,

1874, at 10 a.m.

Apply to

S. S. MEDDIN & CO., Auctioneers.

ANTIQUES.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The Afternoon "Call" Extended to Grain Yesterday.

Disagreement Between Grain and Provision Dealers.

Dissatisfaction with the Action of the Directors.

Threatened Secession of a Large Number of Members.

Will There Be Two Boards?

There was great excitement on the Board of Trade yesterday. As announced ten days previously, the Board was called to order at noon to act upon a proposition submitted by the Directors to extend the "call" to grain as well as to provisions. The Board had twice before voted against the proposed change, and a good many of the members took it as an insult that the matter should be again submitted to them. However, with considerable good humor and courtesy, they met and resolved the question. Greatly, they had no difficulty in settling the point. After the meeting, the members, about half-an-hour afterwards, thought it more politic to call by the Secretary, and informed that since the last vote had been taken, the Directors had held a meeting and concluded that, inasmuch as the Directors had sole charge of the rooms, and had the right to say how and when they should be used, and, inasmuch as the "call" for grain had been requested by a respectable minority of the members, they felt it by their duty to accede to the request.

In order to understand the feeling and its aspects upon this matter, it will be necessary to go back a little into the history of the Board. For a long time past many of the heaviest traders on "Change," especially that portion of them who live in the city, have been desirous of limiting

so that they would have a little time to spend at home in the bosom of their families, and be also able to have a little time to spend at home in the evening in their office, posting their books and attending to correspondence and the other details of office business. It was formally the custom to assemble on the second Monday of each month at 5 o'clock in the morning, and to continue standing around them until the rooms were opened for the regular session; then, after the closing of the rooms, to take a short adjournment for lunch, again stand on the platform, and then remain until 8 o'clock in the evening in summer time, or till dark in winter; and then to hold an evening session, —at one time at the Sherman House, and at other times some other place. It was to be a great grievance, however, if obliged to remain in constant attendance when they wished to be elsewhere, since they did not know what the market might turn out to be. Accordingly, a strike account, and a dissolution of the partnership.

THE MUTUAL SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY.

The following is the report of Mark King, Ass't. Gen'l. on hand April 1:

Balances.....	\$29,185.19
Expended.....	4,624.52
Balance.....	\$24,560.67
Expenditure for 1st quarter.....	2,902.42

ITEMS.

The Commercial Insurance Company will probably decide a dividend of 2 per cent in July.

Judge McRoberts has gone home.

Judge Budgett is still engaged with the Howell case.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

R. E. Jenkins, Ass'tice of E. B. Lincoln, began a suit against H. C. Mallory and D. W. Wissell, for \$3,500 rent of 225 and 227 Webster Streets. The corporation made an exception in their favor, and the rule has been that any difficulty arising out of a transaction between two cities outside the hours last noted should be referred to the Board of Arbitration. The rule was adopted by the Board of Arbitration, and transac-

tions were made in provisions. The provision dealers from this time had a call in the evening during the winter, and, however, had a call for grain at the small hall just east of the Chamber of Commerce, which began at 4 o'clock, that being the hour when trade in grain ceases.

NOT LONG ago it was proposed that the call should be made in grain. This was decided mainly from a majority of the Board, who asserted that the old call applied to grain was a nuisance — that the old plan was much better, and it was to be obnoxious to the public. The new call was to be made in grain, and for fear the market should go against them when they found it inconvenient to trade that way. The matter, however, was so strongly and persistently pressed by the grain dealers that the members seemed to think "discretion the better part of valor," and accordingly they yesterday announced a decision which seems to have been received with great disfavor by much more than two-thirds of the members in favor of "Change."

A great deal of EXCITED TALK followed the announcement. Several members were in favor of the new call, and others were evenly split. The Directors resigned en masse. Others proposed to pass a resolution ordering that the room should be closed promptly at 4 o'clock, and that no one be allowed after that time to enter the room. The proposition carried out yesterday, but it was thought one of them will be acted on today. It was also expected that, since the call of grain was announced to begin at 4 o'clock, the grain dealers, the grain men, and those in force and endeavor to prevent it, but such was not the case. The event passed off quietly, no interruption being experienced, while very little trading in grain was done on the call.

INTERVIEW.

During the afternoon a reporter called on some prominent dealers to learn their views respecting the change in hours. It was stated

that, in point of capital and interest represented, the speculators would outweigh the grain dealers, and the call of grain gave more stability to the trade and established prices before the close.

MIL. OLDFIELD,

the caller, that in point of capital and interest represented, the speculators would outweigh the grain dealers, and the call of grain gave more stability to the trade and established prices before the close.

MR. BESLEY,

said, in reply to the question who was urging the members to make the change, that the Directors had told all respectable men that a right to use the hall if they chose after the regular hours.

SIMON & REAMES,

the caller, that in point of capital and interest represented, the speculators would outweigh the grain dealers, and the call of grain gave more stability to the trade and established prices before the close.

MR. CHARLES COUNCILMAN,

said, in reply to the question who was urging the members to make the change, that the Directors had told all respectable men that a right to use the hall if they chose after the regular hours.

THE COUNTRY COURT.

In the matter of the estate of William Briggs, rec'd. his wife died, estate declared settled, and executors discharged.

In the matter of the estate of James Robert, notice to heirs, final account approved, estate declared settled, and executors discharged.

Class of claimants, will be paid on the estate of Foley, Pease & Co., 1873, compromised on motion of claimant, and leave granted to withdraw account.

The annual account of the administrator of the estate of John G. Smith, approved.

THE CALL FOR HORSES.

JUDY ROVES.—150 to 325.

JUDY HORSES.—150 to 170.

JUDY GATES.—No call announced.

JUDY GATES.—90 to 112 except 94, 95, 96, 97, and 101.

JUDY JAMSON.—127, 130, to 132, 134 to 142, 144 to 150, 151.

JUDGEMENTS.

Supreme Court, Concessions.—Jacob Camp & James McCormick, v. Abram French et al. Thomas Foley, \$20,000.

French Concessions in China.

A correspondent of the London Times announces that the French in China are engaged in the conquest of Tonquin, a dependent of the empire of Annam, and that they have captured the town of Hanoi.

It is the opinion of the Chinese that the French have been successful in their attempt to capture the town of Hanoi.

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LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW. A meeting of trade-union delegates was held last evening at the office of the Workingmen's Advocate to take definite action with regard to the holding of a labor mass-meeting on the 13th of May for the purpose of protesting against the proposed repeal of the national Eight-Hour law. There were twelve or fifteen delegates present, representing probably half-a-dozen unions. Mr. Washington, of the Stonewallers' Union, presided. Mr. Gibson, of the same Union, was Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, and expressed the opinion that the number present was due to the fact that some of the local unions had met during the past week.

A QUESTION OF EXPENSE.

Mr. Frank Lawler stated that he had learned from a member of the Knights of Labor that their Union did not subscribe to any demonstration, except by its constitution to do so.

The Chairman said that the Union had been invited to participate, however, if it so desired.

The Chairman said that the Union proposed to hold a mass-meeting anyhow, and he hoped there would be no objection to other trades joining in.

Mr. Charles H. Newland could not see why the exact time of the meeting should not be determined by the different trades.

Mr. Lawler said that the date was fixed for the 13th of May.

Mr. Lawler believed that a great many of the labor organizations of the city would give the needed assistance if the subject was properly presented to them.

GETTING SPEAKERS.

A delegate inquired where speakers were to be found.

Mr. Lawler said that 10,000 speakers could be secured at a moment's notice almost. He referred to a labor address delivered by the Rev. M. J. Savage some time ago, and said he believed that gentlemen would speak to a meeting of workingmen at any time.

Mr. Lawler said that the remarks of any workman on the labor question would benefit the cause more than would the pointed addresses of clergymen and professional speakers, who had a limited audience.

The delegate from the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union said his society had taken no action concerning the proposed mass-meeting, because it could not afford to spend any money, the speakers would meet their expenses and the speakers would not have to join with them.

The Secretary said the mass-meeting would necessarily entail some expense, -he could not tell how much, -and it would have to be defrayed by some one. Speakers would not cost much, however.

The President of the Industrial Union thought he could be induced to come without charge.

Mr. Newland said Chicago possessed speakers enough. There were the Presidents of the Typographical, Cooper, Tailor, and Butcher Unions, who were well known and they could be secured.

There was no necessity for the speaker to be a good orator. Good solid work on the part of the labor organizations was what was wanted, -not great orators, not brilliant speakers.

A delegate remarked that men of brains could not be induced to spend them for nothing. If they were invited from outside places, their expenses would be paid from their local unions.

Mr. Lawler took issue with the gentleman on some of his points. Resolutions were not made successful by anything but thundering demonstrations and shouting. It was the error from which the problem arises.

Mr. Lawler said the equities of the case causes the extent of the error. The extent of the error by observation is this: that with one exception, all the other delegations that have been sent to the mass-meeting have been successful.

Mr. Lawler said that the number of the members of the mass-meeting must be greater than the number of the members of the mass-meeting.

Mr. Lawler said that the mass-meeting would be a failure unless it was well organized.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Daily, by mail, \$12.00; Sunday, \$2.50.
52 Weeks, \$60. Weekly, \$2.00.

To print or copy, or to make, or to sell, or give Post
Office address in full, including State and County.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post
Office order, or money order, at our risk.

TERMS TO COPY STATIONERS.

Daily, delivered, Saturday excepted, 20 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 25 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn Streets, Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICIANS' THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of the Ames Opera
Company. Afternoon: "La Perichole." Evening:
"Les Soubrettes."

HOOTON'S THEATRE—Broadway street, between Mad-
ison and Monroe. Engagement of Frank Chaney,
Kitt, or the Arkansas Traveler." Afternoon and even-
ing.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Movies street, between Mad-
ison and Monroe. Engagement of Alva Wall
and friends. Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Hailed street, between Mad-
ison and Monroe. Engagement of Frank Chaney,
Kitt, or the Arkansas Traveler." Afternoon and even-
ing.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Movies street, between Mad-
ison and Monroe. Engagement of Alva Wall
and friends. Afternoon and evening.

ADELPHI THEATRE—Corner of Wabash Avenue
and Dearborn Street. Variety entertainments. After-
noon, 25 cents; Evening, 50 cents; Saturday, 75 cents.
Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

BALMORAL COUNCIL NO. 11. R. S. A. & S. M.—
A meeting will be held this evening, at Masonic Hall, on
the corner of Wabash and Dearborn Streets, at 8 P.M.
All are welcome. Visitors cordially invited. By
order of H. G. O. M. JAMES A. T. BIRD, Master.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS POSITION.—THE UNION
Central Life Insurance Company, of the most
reliable character, with assets over \$1,000,
000, and which issues endowment policies at its rates,
desires to have agents appointed throughout the
States of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio.
Applications for appointment will be addressed to
W. H. McRae, Secretary, Cincinnati, O.

TREATING THIS WRONG DISEASE.—Many
women call upon their family physicians, one with
symptoms of the breast, another with pain here and there,
and in this way call upon different doctors, separated and
distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and po-
tions. All these symptoms are really one disease, and
while all symptoms caused by some nervous disorder, and while
the treatment of the cause, and encourage their practice
until large bills are made, when they prescribe for the
same, and their practice is not so good, for the disease
is easily removed, thereby instituting health and comfort
into the patient. Dr. LORENZA E. MC CLAR, Shady Alonso Co., O. Oct. 1, 1873.

In Dr. Frazee, Refugio, N.Y.—Your favorite pre-
scription is working almost like a miracle on me. I am
now in full strength again. Very truly yours, DR. FRAZEE.
From ERNST A. SCHAFER, Louisville, Ind., Aug. 3, 1873:

"Dr. Frazee—I received the receipt of your remit-
ted bill, and I have for three weeks now been in
perfect health. Thank you very much. I will address
you again. Yours truly, ERNST A. SCHAFER, Louisville, Ind., March 18,

1873. Dr. Frazee—The favorite prescription has done me
good, which I am very thankful for."

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, May 2, 1874.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The continued demands upon the space of the Sun-
day issue for advertising purposes forces us to renew
the request that advertisers shall keep in their notices
at the earliest possible moment. In this way alone
can insertion and proper classification be insured.

Secretary Richardson has the credit of report-
ing a reduction in the public debt during April of
nearly \$5,000,000. It is not officially stated whether
the decrease is actual, constructive, or apparent;
nor are there any means of knowing whether
these good results were reached by design or
through the routine process.

The Senators who voted against the Currency
bill and in support of the veto represent a
considerable majority of the people, and about two-thirds of the wealth of the
country. The test-vote was 34 to 30 in
favor of the inflationists. Senator Washburn's name must now be added to the
numerical minority. He appeared in the Senate
yesterday, and was sworn in. So the paper-
money party have only a majority of three
Senators, and their strength is drawn from the
least educated and most poverty-stricken sec-
tions of the country.

Ex-Secretary Boutwell has made a statement
to the Ways and Means Committee in regard to
his responsibility for the Sanborn swindle. He
supports Richardson and Sawyer in the assertion
that Solicitor Banfield knew more of Sanborn
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German bondholders in American railroads
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Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad. This road
has a bonded debt of \$9,000,000, of which all but \$225,000 is held in Germany. De-
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The Chicago produce markets were generally
strong yesterday, with more business doing, ex-
cept in provisions. Meat pork was in good de-
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\$10.40@10.50c cash, and \$10.70@10.75c seller

JUNE.

Lard was active, and 20c higher, closing at
\$10.10@10.12c cash, and \$10.27@10.30c seller.
June. Meats were in fair demand and steady,
at 5@6c for shoulders, 8@9c for short ribs, 8@9c
for short clear, and 10@11c for sweet-pickled
ham. Lake freights were active and unchanged,
at 40 for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were more
active, and 1@2c lower, at 9@10c per gallon. Flour
was quiet and firm. Wheat was active, and 1c
higher, closing at \$1.27 cash, \$1.28@12c seller
June, and \$1.29@12c for Minnesota. Corn was ac-
tive, and 1@2c higher, closing at 65c cash, and
66@67c seller June. Oats were active and a shade
higher, closing at 45@46c cash, and 48@49c seller June.
Rye was in fair demand and steady, at \$1.09@10c.
Barley was dull, but nominally stronger on No. 2.
Hogs were active and a shade lower, selling at
\$4.50@5.00. Cattle were active and firm, with
sales at \$3.00@6.40. Sheep were scarce and
firm.

This is the month for Ecclesiastical Conven-
tions, and already the Southern Methodists have
come together in General Conference. The first
and most enduring effect of the War of the Re-
bellion was to separate and keep asunder nearly
every one of the Protestant denominations.
The Methodists and Presbyterians are still
divided into Northern and Southern Churches,
and their annual Assemblies and Conferences
devote much time every year to reviving
and discussing the dead issues of the past.
The Southern Methodists began their session
yesterday by considering resolutions in relation
to property belonging to the Southern Church
said to be wrongfully in possession of the North-
ern Church. And so the weary quarrel goes on
among the very people who ought to have been
the first reconciled, while the Gentiles and soul-
less politicians have mutually agreed to forgive
and forget.

SUMNER AND SCHURZ.

Our readers will find a full report of Senator

Schurz's eloquence on Sumner in this morning's pa-
per. There was something peculiarly graceful
and appropriate in the selection of Carl Schurz
to be the orator of the great Massachusetts Senator.
Had the departed patriot himself named his panegyrist, we think
his choice would have fallen on his friend Schurz. In Sumner's darkest days, when, too large for party, he refused to be its slave, and the men of little souls and shallow
brains, who could neither feel nor think as purely
nor as deeply as he, loaded him with reproach,
Schurz was his friend and comforter. It was
Schurz's privilege, too, during the dark hours
which came to the great statesman,—as sooner or
later they come to all who, like him, are in
advance of their time,—to whisper to him words of
cheer. It was most, therefore, that Schurz,
who knew him and had been with him, and stood
by him when so many who had been his friends
deserted him, should deliver his memorial address.
There are other reasons yet why it was appropriate.
No other public man better understood
Sumner. No other was by education, by broad
and varied scholarship, by his cosmopolitan cul-
ture and many-sidedness, so well fitted to understand
him. He was, like his eloquist, a man of
many sinews, such as will not break, to whom
the world of politics is as familiar as the world of
theology. Like him, he hated slavery in every shape,
whether the slavery of the colored man to the white man, or of principle or
statesmanship to party. Sumner, like Schurz,
was a scientist in politics, not an empiric. The
two viewed the practical in the light of the
theoretical, and the theoretical in the light of the
practical. Schurz understood Sumner's lofty
motives at all times—motives so high that, al-
most the average Congressman nor the average
politician could reach them.

It was well, besides, that the most eloquent
of our Senators should be called upon to pay the
last tribute of praise to the eloquent Sumner; that
the great Western statesman should honor the
Committee under compulsion, a mystery. A man
who knows so little, or one who has no
ability to conceal so much, need stand in awe of
any human investigation.

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more grievous the burdens of which they
complain. The effect of the Governor's proclama-
tion will be looked for with great interest in
all parts of the country. An open conflict be-
tween the Executive of a State and two powerful
corporations is a phase of the railroad question
which has never before been presented.

WE PRINT THIS MORNING.

The New York Herald publishes long state-
ments by the two Governors of Arkansas.
Brooks sets forth that his election is admitted
by all parties. This is substantially true. Baxter
merely says that if there was fraud he knew
and knew nothing about it. There are none so
blind as those who won't see. Brooks con-
tinues with the assertion that the majority of
the Legislature was elected by the frauds that
put him into power, and to become a direct
contributor to the grand commemoration of
the foundation of the Republic. To each shareholder
is issued a handsome memorial, suitable for framing and preservation, reciting
that the holder had patriotically contributed
of his means to celebrate the one-hundredth anni-
versary of the Declaration of American Inde-
pendence. In the appeal of Mr. Welsh will be
found instructions how to subscribe and how to
remit the money, and all the particulars. Share-
holders are to share the profits, if any accrue, of
the Exposition, which is to begin with the 19th
of April (anniversary of the Battle of Lexington
in 1775), and continue until the 19th of
October (anniversary of the surrender of the
British at Yorktown). It is difficult to imagine
a more patriotic exhibition than a grand national
celebration of this kind, if paid for by the volun-
tary subscriptions of the whole people, or one
that appeals more strongly to the pride of every
American citizen.

THE INCREASE OF CRIME.

The horrors of murder are strikingly illus-
trated by the dreadful details which are brought
in every day's budget of dispatches, and, in this
connection, the reader will have noticed of late
not only the great number of crimes committed
but the peculiarly atrocious character of many
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of a little child at Dorchester, Mass., by a boy not
yet out of his teens, in whom every moral in-
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ITALY.

The Reconstruction of the Nation.
In Form of Government—The Parliament, King, and Ministry.

The Condition of the Finances, and the Causes of That Condition.

The Immense Work that Had to Be Done in the Process of Reorganization.

Construction of a Railway System—Suppression of Religious Corporations—Advancement of Popular Education.

Unparalleled Improvement of the Country During the Last Fifteen Years.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
From, March 1, 1874.
In a former letter was briefly traced the amazing reconstruction of Italy in 1859, with the financing touches received in 1865, in the accession of Venetia, and in 1870, which composed the work of uniting the nation, its ancient Capital; and it only remains to glance at the uses the nation has made of its now-found liberties.

Italy again has "HOME-RULE."

after having been deprived of it for a period that dates back beyond the time of the Anglo-Saxon invasion of England, and up to the time of the withdrawal of the Roman legions from that island. The alien tyrants have been expelled from her borders; the Hapsburgs and the Bourbons are gone; and she now enjoys the form of government of her free choice, and that best suited to her mental development, traditions, and desires. The patriots and the plebeians are satisfied—the one with aristocratic emblems and appearances, and the other with substantial democratic rights and privileges, which secure political and civil liberty in as full measure as we can afford in any other nation in Europe. The Italians have self-government almost up to the Republican standard in the United States of America.

The suffrage is not quite universal, as a small

property qualification is required to enable a man to vote. But almost every man, not a pauper or criminal, is enfranchised. The electors choose their own mayors and commissioners in all the cities and towns of Italy, which is not so in France, where the Director and Junto Paris appoint all the Mayors and control the Commissions. The Italian voters elect the Deputies to the Chamber of Deputies, or Lower House. The King appoints.

THE SENATORS

from among the most distinguished citizens of the realm, who are over 40 years of age, so that the Upper House is not a house of hereditary Lords, as in Great Britain, but is constituted of men past the middle age of life, who have done the greatest service for the State, or in other ways distinguished themselves—a condition of the nomination being that the person should either fill a high office, or have acquired fame in science, literature, or any other pursuit tending to benefit the nation, or, finally, that he should pay taxes to the amount of \$800 annually.

THE DEPUTIES OF THE LOWER HOUSE are elected in districts of equal size, by a majority of all citizens over 25 years of age who pay taxes to the amount of 40 lire, or \$8 per annum. Priests may vote, but are not eligible to seats in the Parliament; and Cardinals and Bishops are not appointed to the Senate. Neither Senator nor Deputy receives any salary, per diem, or other indemnity for their services. Hence there are no national scandals about salaried grantees on the pay-rolls among the Italian "Congressmen." The Senate at present consists of 270 members; but the number varies, as vacancies occur by death, and the King may appoint new members at pleasure. The Prince of the Royal House who are of age are Senators, these being the only hereditary members of the body. The Lower House is composed of 500 members, being one for every 80,000 souls according to the last census, excluding fractions.

As to

THE MONARCH HIMSELF, he was elected King of Italy by the popular vote of the different States, and the Crown was also formally conferred upon him by the Parliament, with succession in his family. Victor Emanuel, therefore, holds his Italian Crown, not by "Divine right" nor hereditary succession, but by popular election—as much so as a President of the United States holds his office by the will of the people.

The King himself, through the responsible Ministry, and may, at the request of the Ministry, prorogue the session of the Parliament, or dissolve the Lower House and the Senate. He has the power to nominate, however, when the Ministry is defeated on some important measure, or the House carries against him a vote of want of confidence. In this respect, the Italian Constitution is modeled after that of Great Britain.

He has the power to call both Houses to take part in the discussion, but not to vote, unless they are also members of the body, which they are slightly less than half of the members of the Senate, or elected by the voters as Deputies.

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CRIME.

Further Particulars of the Horrible Butchery Near Pittsburgh.

The Murderer Arrested Yesterday in Allegheny.

Murders Hanged at Catskill, N. Y., and Springfield, Ky.

The Five-Fold Tragedy near Pittsburg.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 1.—The terrible and atrocious butchery at Homestead, Mifflin Township, in this county, is still the exciting theme of the country for miles around, the excitement rising to a fever. Coroner McCallum again proceeded to the scene of the tragedy this morning, and impaneled a jury. A search was again made for the body of Emma Hammett, the missing child. Under the remains of the staircase, imbedded in the debris, lay a few bones, a tuft of hair, and a portion of the skull, all that remained of the body. This finishes the five bodies of the Hammett family who were murdered on Tuesday night. The inquest is adjourned, however, until Saturday, three years ago, in the employ of a widow lady named Mrs. Lovell, in Butler County, this State. Her real name is Weiden, and she is a widow. She was married before Mr. Hammett, and his wife returned from the West.

THE SUSPECTED PARTY.

Ernest Love, the presumed murderer, is not a son of a General, but he claims to be born in the country, but was educated. I have learned, however, that he was born, three years ago, in the employ of a widow lady named Mrs. Lovell, who was described as heavy-set, five feet ten inches high, dark complexion, dark mustache and goatee, and black hair, with a burn scar on her left cheek. She is said to have offered \$1,000 reward for the capture of the murderer, and the relatives have added another \$1,000, making \$2,000 in all.

These are very strong points, but that

LOVE CONCEALED THE TRAGEDY.

as no trace can be found of him among the ruins, and no one has seen him since the Tuesday night in which he was seen drunk in Homestead village. The inquest has adjourned, and the coroner will examine all the debris from the burned dwelling to be carefully removed.

THE MURDERERS ARRESTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., May 1.—The most atrocious murder at Homestead, was caught to-night in Allegheny. He has been identified as the guilty party. There are threats of lynching him. A strong police-force guards him.

The Execution of the Murderers at Hudson, N. Y.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The severest punishment prescribed by law for the unmerciful taking of human life was inflicted on Joseph Walz, at 10 o'clock to-day, at Hudson, N. Y. The crime for which he suffered was the murder of Herman Hoelzer, a poor Albany scissor-grinder, on the night of May 2, 1873. When hung, however, Walz was twice, and, according to his own story, which has been partly verified,

TRUTH AND HONOR.

He confessed, a few days ago, to having murdered a man-grinder three years ago, and strong proof that his story is true have been found. Yesterday afternoon he assassinated his keeper, Charles Ernst, with an iron bar, and beat in his skull. Though now alive, Ernst's life is despaired of.

There is not the slightest doubt that Walz was insane when hung, and has since been insane. Of how much longer standing his disease of mind was, cannot be told. When he was asked why he murdered Hoelzer, he said, "I did it for myself, not for the gain; the bad spirit was in me, and I was something bad."

Gov. Dix, at the request of citizens of Hudson, opposed Dr. Gray of the Utica Lunatic Asylum to stand trial. Dr. Gray, however, some eminent physician of this city and of the Bloomington and the Hudson River Asylums have since examined him, and pronounced him irreversibly insane. Throughout his imprisonment he has given unmistakable signs of this; at times he would rave about his cell, and again would lie for hours crouched in a heap in the corner, gazing into space.

THE HANGING.

Walz would eat no breakfast this morning, nor did he take food last night. His mother visited his cell this morning, but he did not recognize her. The poor boy was alone, and was evidently unconscious of what was going on. The rope was pulled at 10:15 o'clock. There were only two or three persons in the village. Father Driscoll, refused to administer the sacrament, as he believed the doomed man's mind was not in a fit state to receive it. He, however, read the service of his church. A little after 10 o'clock the prisoner was led

TO THE SCAPFOLD.

which was erected on the top of the jail. He had no signs of intelligence when he was arrested. "I am weak," he said, "and was evidently unconscious of what was going on." The rope was pulled at 10:15 o'clock. There were only two or three persons in the village. Father Driscoll, refused to administer the sacrament, as he believed the doomed man's mind was not in a fit state to receive it. He, however, read the service of his church. A little after 10 o'clock the prisoner was led

THE LOST EUROPE.

Another Steamer of the Line Attached by the Owners of the Rescuing Steamer Greece.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Hurst, agent of the Wilson, Clark & Co. Line, has received the American Company's steamer S. Lawrence in this port, as security for the claim for services rendered by the Greeks in bringing the Europe's passengers to New York.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGON, D. C., May 2.—For the Upper Lake region, fresh brisk north and east winds with generally cloudy and warm weather, and possibly rain in Michigan and Wisconsin.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, May 1, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

THE OPERA HOUSE.